THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1857. GENTLEMEN: I return you my thanks for the prompt consideration of the recommendation made by me in the communication of the 5th ult. The alsenty and masimity with which the reforms suggested with peference to a new City Charter were carried into practical effect, by the adoption of a proper project, as well as of jour appreciation of the general semiment of the people with reference to it.

I can but expect that the Legislature will give to

year proposition such respectful consideration as its sportance, and the source from which it originates, at title it to receive.

It appears to me that a form of charter which has ob-It appears to me that a form of charter which has obtained the approval of nearly every member of the two Beards of the Common Council, and has been sanchiened by the Mayor, should receive the concurrence of the Legislature with little besitation. It is safe for that bedy to assume that the constituted manicipal authorities of the people to be affected by the organic law, can be, and hence should be intrusted with its construction. Stee of the people to be affected by the organic law, can be, and hence should be intrusted with its construction. It these are either a normal or a mindful of the true interests of those they represent, and to whom they are responsible, it is not to be supposed that legislators, who cannot claim superior internation or the possession of superior intelligence, and who acknowledge no accountability to us for their official acts, are hetter qualified, or more competent, to determine a matter of this character. Therefore, we have a right to conclude that the charter submitted by us will be adopted, not only on the ground of our own better acquaintance with the practical wants of the city, and of the defects in the present charters but upon the simple American Republican maxim, that our community has the right to refect its own form of municipal government so long as it is not repugnant to the constitution of the United Staces or of the State of New York. With these views, so obviously correct, I am forced to conclude that the several schemes relative to this city aready presented to the legislature, and others in contemplation, equally obnexions, cannot receive the inderement of that body. It will be indeed, not only an unimently omission not to pass the form of charte we have presented, but a positive infraction of our in bereat rights, to force upon us another which in its provisions is abhorient to our pride, adverse to our well-being and good giverament, and an insuft to our

berest rights, to force upon us another which in its previsions is abhorient to our pride, adverse to our well-being and good g-verament, and an insult to our own intelligence.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

I regret that no improvement has been manifested, either in the management of this important department of the City Government or in the general aspect of our fiscal affairs. The same reckiless expenditure and lease manner of keeping and arranging accounts continue. Each department, with probably but one or two exceptions, conducts this part of its duties in a manner peculiarly its own; without, apparently, sufficient inclination or power, in any quarter, to adopt a general and uniform system of reform. I can but high, however, that much power rests in the Finance Department, over this whole subjects but it must be impartially exercised. There should be no rule applied to one department and not to the rest. Laws and regulations for the con roll and management of phied to one department and not to the rest. Laws and regulations for the con rot and management of public business are in ended to be operative equally upon all, and not to be the instruments of oppression in some cases, and of indulgence in others. It is true that where the head of a department, or of a bureau, has, by gross neglect, or a contract of the dunes, so apparent corruption in the discharge of his duties, as conducted its adairs as to create suspicion, the rules of the Fixance Department should be applied with strin-gency and circumspection; but there can be no reagency and circumspection; but there can be no rea-son why this course should not be applied to all, whether suspected or not. It is impossionably right that the expenditure of every dollar should be closely scrati-nized, and in all cases satisfactory vouchers, and the unquestionable authority of law required, before pay-ment is made. It will not do to say that because a particular department has the reputation of being hon-eatly and correctly managed, it is to be permitted to incur liabilities, or to expend money, without the same check, and the application of the same rule which is applied to the worst managed. To set otherwise is impolitic, unfair, and produces dis-atteraction and want of sarmony, which is indispensable in the proper management of the public business of a great city like New-York.

New-York.

Another practice in vogue in the Finance Department, which is not only a violation of law, but exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the Corporation, as well as to the rights of individuals, is that of drawing well as to the rights of individuals, is that of drawing from the several appropriations sums not compreheaded within these criginally specified; or in other words, of devoting to one object meneys appropriated for another. This is not uncommon and leads to many disappointments. Thus, the Police Department almost haviably finds its appropriation for satisfies exhausted, and the policemen deprived of their pay long before the expiration of the year for which it has been appropriated. Thus each tentum and the policement of the pay long before the expiration of the year for which it has been appropriated. the expiration of the year for which it has been appropriated. This would reem impossible when it is recollected that null pay for every man at the stated ratery is placed to the account of salaries for his Department, and no deduction is made, in the estimate, for vecancies, suspensions from pay, or loss of time by sickness—cas s in which no pay is allowed; and yet the appropriation is exhausted long before the expiration of the year, although large amounts, from these causes are not required, and are not drawn for. Of course a profuse of the appropriated amount, must have been are not required, and are not drawn for. Of course a portion of the appropriated amount must have been drawn upon to meet other objects, it may be far less deserving crurged than the policeman's pay. In 1856 eight hundred and twenty-five thousand five bundred do lara were placed in the tax levy, for sataries of the Police Department, but without any authority or necessity there were paid from it over twenty thousand dobars for other objects, in no way connected with the purpose for which the appropriation was originally made.

It is with reluctance that reference is made to the ap parent errors in the acministration of this department, but in pursuance of me high and responsible duties which devotes upon me as Mayor, I do not feel at aborty to devoive upon me as any case where it properly belongs. I do not charge intended wrong upon the agod gentleman who conducts our fiscal affairs; but I do say that the details of the business of his office are loosety and negligently conducted, and that there is no department in which reform can be introduced with more profit and advantage to the public. The order, system and posi-tive occupliance with stringent rules and fixed princi-ples, which should guide its maintarious and compli-cated duties, are wanting, and in its above. red duties, are wanting; and in its place we have un cated duties, are wanting; and in its place we have un-creainty—dependence upon the caprice or will of sev-eral individuals, and a confused, unsatisfactory and be eregeneous laxity, as detrimental to the public inter-cets as it is repulsive and disagree-able to persons whose business carries them to that department. The interbusiness carries them to that department. The internal affairs of an office which keeps the accounts and conducts the expenditure of so large an amount as this does, should be conducted with as much decorum and order as the largest banking institution in the country.

FERMANNET CITY DEST.

Redeemable from the Sinking Fund Jan. 1 1857.

Kede	emmeble		
per cent Water Stock	1556	63,000,000	
per cent Water Stock	1869	2,500,000	100
per cent Water Stock Nov. 1,	1870	3,000,000	
per cent Water Stock	1875	255.604	00
per cent W'r S,'k (New Reservoir) Oct. 1,	1875	29 100	ON
per cent Water Stock	1880	2,147,000	-
and 6 per cent Croton Water St'k. Feb. 1,	1890	1,000,000	00
per cent Water Loan F.b. 1,	1857	990,488	O
per cent Fire Indemnity Stock May 10.	1888	402,768	
bet cent kite theempity chock	1070		
per cent Blog. Loan Stock, No. S. Nov. 1,	10/0.		
per cent Bide. Loan Stock, No. 4. Nov. 1.	18/5		
per cent Central Park Fund St's. July 1,	A DOME.	715, 200	:00

Ament of Corporation Stocks held by the Com-missioners of the Sinking Fund on account of redemption of city debt. \$4,025,476 00 Bereinne Bonds. 477 000 00 Bends and Mortgages. 945,716 29—5,865,194 29

Actual amount of Permanent Debt. Jan. 1, 1857... \$4,381,961 29
Decrease, as compared with the amount Jan., 1856 44,210 45
FUNDED BERT.

Bedeemable from Taration, Jan. 1, 1857.

per cent Public Building Stock, psyable 1861 to 4,500,000 50

5 per cent Public Education Stock, payable 1873 ... 154,000 00

LIGHTING THE OIL LAMPS.

On-the 28th February, 1854, an agreement was en entered into between Herry Arcalarias, jr., Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on the part of the Corparation, and Smith D. Bedows, jr., for himself, for the fighting, trimming and keeping clean the public oil lamps in the City of New York, and to furnish the lamps in the City of New York, and to furnish the pecessary oil and other materials for lighting the saine, and also for the Fire Department, markets, prisons, station-houses and other public places; the best quality of sperm oil in Spring, Summer and Fall, was to be furtished, and in Winter, the best of Winter train oil, for the sam of \$22,700 per year, payable mouthly. This contract was made for one year, from the 8th of March, 1854, and hence expired on the 8th of March, 1855. It has not been renewed or advertised, but has been continued from that time to the present, the Con-1855. It has not been renewed or advertised, but has been continued from that time to the present, the Contreller having having paid \$4.391 81 per month to 8. D. Bellows, jr., the contractor. The bonds of Mr. Bellows were never executed, and, therefore, samitting the contract to be binding on the city, it was not so be contractor, and might not have been fulfilled if it the contractor, and might not have been fulfilled if it should have proven diradvantageous. It is only neces-sary, however, for my purpose to state the fact that the contract has been continued till the present time, and the money regularly paid, although there is a re-duction of about three-fourths of the number of lamps he lit and oil to be supplied.

When the agreement was originally made there were,

in the whole city, about six thousand eil lamps to be sleaned, it and supplied with the best of oil, and the sum allowes, v.z. \$52,700 per year, was considered an entravagant allowance; in fact, at least twenty per cent above a rar regiver of for the service; but a more than the service that a more than the service that the serv mains, placing lamp, are such as the place of the page the cil and labor furnished. But this is not all, for not withstanding this ananthorized outlay of the public money, without an equivalent, every citizen living within he cil lang descript is aware of the almost co-tire absence of light in that visinity at any time. It is rafe to say that out of the fifteen nundred lamps which Mr. Bellows assumes to light, not one third of them are Mr. Bellows assumes to light, not one-third of them are ever touched, and on a moonlight night, constructively so or otherwise, he deems himself entirely exempt from highting at all. The citizens of the upper wards, where the gas lamps have not yet been introduced, complain, and, as I know by experience, for good cause, of the want of light. It is bad enough to pay such enormous sums for even a small part of what was originally contracted for, but beyond endurance to receive nothing at all in feture. In my judgment, Mr. Bellows has been overpaid a very large sum, and the city has a valid claim against him for resultation. However this may be, let me unge you to immediate action in the may be, let me unge you to immediate action in the premises, that the public as well as the private interests of individuals in the upper districts may be protected. The latter are now subject to an adultional tax apon their real estate, in consequence of its being within what is called the "Lamp Bistrict," but so far as beautiful its consequence, it must be well. efit to it is concerned, in consequence, it might as well be in Kamtschatka. This subject is of paramount im-

be in Kamtschatka. This subject is of paramount im-portance, and let me respectfully ask your early atten-tion to it.

It appears to be little better than a waste of time to revive this grave aut ject. It has employed the thoughts of mere than one of my predecessors, and has been made the topic of special communications to previous Common Councils by myself. But, conscious of the necessity of some immediate and effective relief to this property of the constitution of the necessity of some immediate and effective relief to this great thoroughfare, I am compelled to make another effort toward the accomplishment of so desirable an

effort toward the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

The engrection of making a parallel avenue contiguous to, and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, by which to draw off a portion of travel, is entitled to some consideration, as it would, no doubt, decrease the obstructions in that street to some extent; but, in my opinion, fashion, and the character of our people, with the werld-wice reputation of Broadway, would still make it the great boulevard of New-York, to which "all the world" will wend its way. Therefore, even if a parallel street should be opened, some additional action is required in improving Broadway itself.

There have been many propositions by which to accomplish this, some of which have been feasible, but attended with great expense; while others have been good in theory, but entirely impracticable.

Upon an examination of the whole subject, I am satisfied that the least costly and most effectual relief

Upon an examination of the whole subject, I am satisfied that the least costly and most effectual relief will be obtained by widening the carriage-way. This I suggest, in a way which, though novel, is yet easy and economical. The sidewalks cannot be much diminished, if at all, but addit in all width can be obtained at a comparatively small cost, by withdrawing the permission granted to the owners of property to occupy a portion of the highway with areas, steps, porticose, i.e. By removing all obstructions, of these or any other kinds, and flagging the sidewalks flush up to the line of the street, even with the houses, an average of a yeard of six feet would be gained on either side of the street—the curbs could then be set that distance further from the center of the street, and thus give twelve feet additional width. This increase will be equal from the center of the street, and thus give twelve feet additional width. This increase will be equal to one-fith of the present width, and will be a greater relief, in practice, than would seem apparent in statement. The cost of this improvement has the merit of economy. If the Common Council have the right to rescind any action of their predecessors, by which the owners of the lots on Broadway and other streets have been permitted to their predecessors, by which the owners of the lots on Broadway and other streets have been permitted to place these unsightly obstructions on the sidewalk—a part of the highway supposed to be devoted to the public—very little outlay would be required; but if additional legislation or judicial action be necessary, it appears to me there can be little difficulty in obtaining it. It the private owners of property on Broadway have acquired any right to use or incumber the public property for which they are entitled to compensation, it can amount to but a nominal damage beyond the expense of removing the obstructions, and in some cases aftering their buildings to accommodate them to the absence of projecting steps, &c. With respect to a very large number of these bandings, the expense of this alteration would be trifling. There are about 850 buildings on Broadway from the Battery to the Union Park, and estimating the cost of this improvement at \$200 per house, the whole expense will be out \$170 000.

All other mean brances should also be removed, and the power to do so shouls be placed in the Mayor's office. Standing, swinging or projecting signs should not be tolerated, and the awning posts and lamp-posts could be dispensed with, by substituting iron projectives the ways.

could be dispensed with, by substituting iron projec-tions from the houses. I hope you will at once take up this subject, and give it the consideration to which its entitles it.

The condition of the Russ pavement is also a subject frequent complaint; this pavement should be of frequent companit; this pavement should be grooved or removed altogether. The iron pavement opposite the Post Office, in Naseau street, meets general public approval, and I suggest that it be considered whether it would not be advantageously laid on Broad-

CRYSTAL PALACE,

RESERVOIR SQUARE.

I call your attention to the expiration of the term for I call your attention to the expiration of the term for which the Crystal Palace Company were to have the occupancy of the Reservoir Square for the purposes of an industrial exhibition of all nations. This lease was made by the Corporation on the 23d of March, 1852, with Edward Riddle, for the term of five years from the 3d of January, 1852, at the rent of one dollar per year, and it was covenanted that said Riddle, or his areaguese, should "quit and surrender the premises in "as good state and condition as reasonable use and "wear thereby would permit, damages by the elements excepted." By the expiration on the 3d ult. of the period for which this lease was made it would seem to be the cuty of the Corporation to re-enter and take possession. Whether the building has become the property of the Corporation by the conditions of the lease, or whether it is the duty of the representatives property of the Corporation by the lease, or whether it is the duty of the tage, or whether it is the duty of the representatives of the lessee to remove the Crystal Paisce forthwith, or whether that building could be advantageously apwhether that building could be advantageously appropriated to public purposes, are questions which I submit to your consideration. It is very certain that action should be taken without delay, as not only the interests of the Corporation, but of those who own building lots in the vicinity (which were purchased of the city upon the assurance that Reservoir Square should be kept open and improved as a public park), demand that some speedy and permanent disposition should be made of the subject, doing justice to all parties. parties.

RE-DISTRICTING THE CITY. The Election Districts require material attention.

At the late election in this city, many citizens were excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise, in excuded from the exercise of the electric mixed by aw for that purpose, before they could reach the inspectors, though having waited several hours for the purpose. The great addition to the population of the city since the present districts were made, has increased the number of vo ers to such an extent as to render is slines impossible to take all within one day in every district as now formed. At the last election this evi-was so grievous, and opera ed so extensively as to cause very general compisint. There can be no question that every obstacle to the voter should be removed This first and dearest right of the citizen should be so free and unrestricted as any other gift which God and tree and unrestricted as any other gift which God and nature have imparted to man for his protection and welfare, and it is the duty of the public authorities to re-move any hindrance, and give every aid in its free and full exercise. I therefore recommend that measures be taken for the entire re-districting of the city to as to place not over five hundred voters in each, the number orientally degrated. riginally designed.

NEW CITY HALL.

It is three years since the subject of erecting a new City Hall was agitated; the old Alms-House buildings on Chambers street, which had been for several years used for public purposes, were about that time destroyed by fire, and the necessity for more room, not only for Court but for Municipal uses, became so apparent that it was reveived to build a new City Hall.

The only attempt made by the Common Council for this purpose appears to have been confined to the adoption of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans. These failing to mee my approvation of the plans have been taken. Whatever difference to be no difference as to its necessity.

This is conceded, and I think the public, whose property is to pay the expense, have resolved to submit to any reasonable outlay in its tonstruction, provided the money be spent judiciously and honestly, and not squandered or pittered.

But no little embarrassment has been caused in the

discussion of this question by the belief that the old Park, where the present City Hall stands, is too far "down town" for the location of the building to suit the present generation, much less the many who are to follow us, and indeed by whom, after all, the new Hall will be most required. It is a ntended, and with much ferce, that a public building of this character, to which ferce, that a public building of this character, to which the population of all classes are obliged to resort, should be placed where it will be equally accessable; that, even at this early day, there is donot as to the propriety of the present location on this account. There can be no question that in a few years the resident population will be removed so much higher up that the busy be no question that he is in a few points and expense of getting to the present site would bear of pressively upon all elesses of citizens, but more espesially the poor. To this objection it may be answered that, as the merchante farnish the great bulk of the litigation the Courts should not be removed further from them; that since as sulfors, witnesses, and jurors, they form the principal visitors to the Courts they should not be taken so far from their places of business at an hour when time is valuable. There is force in this objection to the removal of the Courts up town, which I am dispessed to respect, and think that not only the merchant but the public interest, will be subserved by leaving them where they now are. But the same retroning which would leave the court rooms in their present location will necessarily carry the offices for all the municipal departments, nearer in the center of the issand; on cause, if the merchants almost altogether use the former, so do the soverign people use the latter; and it is but fair that equal accommodations should be grained to all cirizens; therefore, I recommend that the present City Hall and other public buildings in the Park, beinging to the Courts, and that a new City Hall, of moderate size and pretensions, be forthwith erected in Masiron Park, for the exclusive use of the Corporation, in its legislative and executive departments.

The expense of converting the present City Hall into large and suitable court-rooms, and of rencering the exaperiments in all respects well adapted, as respects buth the other buildings upon Chambers street, already well adapted, would, no doubt, furnish ample accommodations. By this arrangement the judges, lawyers, juries and others would be well served, and an enormous outlay of money spared, which, according to the extensive and costly plans ruggested, would be extensive and costly plans ruggested, would be extensive. In Madden Park for municipal nurrowers. tion will be removed so much higher up that the and expense of getting to the present site would

In Madison Park a large plain and substantial build-In Madison Park a large plain and substantial building could be creeted for municipal purposes. The whole city government could be conducted and concentrated under one roof. The Common Council chambers and the several Executive departments being arranged in proper and sattable order, which, with an extensive galery, in which to exhibit the paintings and other many country and it has admend for men and other many country.

gallery, in which to exhibit the paintings and other mementos, and to be adapted for use on public secasions, would altogether form a useful, grand and imposing s'ructure, without ostentations display, and without nanecessary extravagance.

Thus the public necessities would be satisfied, and all elesses accommodated, with a saving to the treasury of at least a million of dollars. I present these views for your consideration, fully convinced, after mature deliberation, that they are the best that can be desired.

The opinion before expressed by me, that the plans The opinion before expressed by me, that the plans and the general superintendence of the new buildings should be intrusted to a competent commission, is still entertained. This is the proper course to be pursued so as to insure comony and intelligent action. A commissior, composed of tive persons of well-known integrity, capacity and practical knowledge, who may undertake the duty with or without compensation, will, I am confident, not only save a considerable sam in the expense, but will satisfy the public wishes and meet the public expectation.

CITY RAILROADS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT. CATY RAILROADS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

CITY RAILROADS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.
It sometimes occurs that incorporated companies become more powerful than the laws or the authority of those who execute them. It is seared that some of the con panies owning and conducting the City Railroads, have reached his high degree or assumption. Complaints are made at this office, from day to day, charging them with the violation of the rights of the citizen, at d with breach of the everants contained in their gratts, which, if true, demand speedy and effective correction. The most frequent complaint arises from the common practice of taking every person as passenger who offers, whether there is any room for him or not, paying no regard to the convenience or accommodation of those aiready seared. This practice is incurred in by the companies, from a higgardly spirit dation of those arready seated. This practice is inourged in by the companies, from a niggardly spirit
of economy in the saving of cars and animals. If
sufficient cars were placed upon the several
roses, all could be accommodated, and no complaint, from this cause, could arise. I recommend
that an ordinarce be passed, which shall limit the number of persons to be carried in each car, and subject the
company to a penalty of at least \$5 for every arcitional
parenger, giving half the amount to the inference, and
clothing the Mayor with summary power in the promness. To make the offense a miscemeanor, would be
even a more effectual preventive, provined the magnatrates, grand jurys and judges fearlessly and promptly
performed their duties. But these evils, serious as they
are to individuals and the paide at large, are not the
only ones complained of. The riariem Ratroad Company, which derived its power to lay tracts through
certain streets, and to carry city passengers, by a grant
made in 1831, containing exceedingly favorable procertain streets, and to carry city passengers, by a grant made in 1831, containing exceedingly favorable provisions, has repeatedly violated not only the terms and conditions of this grant, but subsequent ordinances of the Common Council Indeed, at no time has it been found keeping faith with the Corporation, nor has it appeared to appreciate the liberaity and includence of the authorities toward it.

On the 27th December, 1854, the Common Council passed, and the Mayor approved, a resolution that in eightern months thereafter, this Company and the New-Haven Company should cease to run locomotives or steam-cas on their track below Forty-second street; and though it was supposed that this liberal latitude of time in which to remove their works and buildings would be sufficient to insure compliance no change has

been made to this day; and so far as I know, there is no effort apparent to make any. Other violations of law, in the vicinity of the depots of these Companies, have taken place, but I confess my inability to prevent them. Under the Charter I find no power vest of in this office to execute the laws against powerful combination who can command the services of able lawyers and

Eighth Avenue Company, ske, refused to carry out the repeated directions of the Common Council with reference to running their cars to Fifty ninth street notwithstanding a resolution to that effect was passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, in July, 1854. The Company pay no attention to it, and the officer whose duty it is to see it carried out, either has no power to enforce it, or criminally newlesses his duty.

out, either has no power to enterce it, or criminally neglects his duty.

The Hueson River Railroad Company also violates the law, in the speed at which it runs its trains on the Eleventh avenue. This avenue has, by the progress of population seeking up town homes, become dute thickly settled, presenting an almost unbroken are of houses, on either side, to Fiffieth street; and to permit the locomotives of this Company to pass, at their present speed, is, in my juagment, a neglect of the lives of the residents, and should be no longer continued.

In 1855 I recommended to the Common Council the propriety of passing an ordinance compelling the city rathread cars to have iron or wire gates placed on either side of the front of the cars, by which to preeither side of the front of the ears, by which to prevent persons jumping on while the cars was in motion; in order to prevent the frequent accidents and loss of life which occur from this cause. I hope you will take up that subject and adopt the ordinance which accompanied my message to that effect.

Other improvements can be made with reference to the better management of city travel of all kinds, and I suggest that the whole subject, comprehending the rates charged, and the regulations in force for the government of backs, omnibuses and railwood cars, be taken up and revised.

THE GOLD BOX PRESENTED TO GEN. JACKSON.

BY THE CORPORATION OF NEW-YORK.
In the last will and testament of that distinguished In the last will and terament of that distinguished patrict, (ien. Andrew Jackson, the following clause occurs: "The gold small but presented to me by the Corporation of the City or New York, the large silver view presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native State, with the large protore representing the unfuring of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, it, with directions that should our happy country yet he bilesed with peace, as event not always to be exhe blessed with peace, as event not always to be ex-pected, he will, at the close of the war, or end of the conflict, present each of the said writeles, of incetima-ble value, to that parriot, residing in the city or State "ble value, to that parriot, residing in the city or State "from which they were presented, who shall be adjunged by his countrymen or the ladies, to have been
the most valiant in detense of his country and our
"country's rights." It will be remembered that the
box referred to by Gen. Jackson as naving been presented to him by the City of New York, was presented
to him soon after and in consideration of his services to
the country at the battle of New-Orleaus.

By this extract from the will, it is evident that the
design of the lamented donor was, that the box be returned to us to be given to that son of New-York who
should be most desinguished for military services and

should be most dislinguished for mill ary services a valor in the next war in which this country should

This has occurred in the war with Mexico, and the This has occurred in the war with mexico, and the very eminent and brilliant achievements of many of our own sons in that comparing render it beyond question the very occasion contemplated by General Juckson. It is well known that the New-York volunteers achieved great glory for themselves and lasting benedit to their country, in the series of trying and successful coefficies which marked the progress of the American arms in that war; indeed, if all the other regiments,

from whatever part of the country, were allowed, under the will, to compete for this prize, it would be difficult to fine successful rivels for our own New York re- inent. It is fitting and proper that a bequest, of this in-stimuble value, should at some be given to him who shell be selected from this gainary of noble spints as the near value; and deserved.

as the most valuest and deserving.

I recommend therefore, that immediate action be taken in the disposition of this box. It has been delayed too long; senth has already to ened the seronk, and a new years more delay will have but few from whom to select the homered receiver. It is due, as well to the memory of that great man, who conclived this patrictic and beautiful design, as well as to the honored soldier on whom may fail the distinguished mark of

favor.

Upon due publicity of the intentions of the municipal authorities to make this selection, the parties con-celving themselves to be interested would be enabled to prefer the efficial records of their conduct and service. Thus a just competition might be created for the distinction, and the selection made before the evidence and living witnesses to the many scenes of heroism which occurred shall have been last or beyond reach. I suggest that action be taken speedily, so as to make the selection in this to present the box on the ensuing Fourth of July.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY. I refer you to my message of the 4th of Fearuary, 1856, for several soggestions with reference to the in-1816, for re-verni suggestions with reference to the improvements of the upper part of the edge arms stycell your attention to the whole subject of city inprovements, in order to furnish to our citizens, and the handreds of thousands who are crowding in upon us from all parts of the world, as well as from our o're country, with sufficient suitable living and business accommodations. Too much attention cannot be paid to this necessity. We have an element of power in our commerce and wealth, which, in spile of ourselves, or o'reselve, is forcing to this island a great to asset our nour conself, is forcing to this island agreet mass of population, which must have space for habit tion, as well as en-loy tent for sustenance. We cannot keep it back if which must have space for habit tion, as well as employ tent for sustenance. We cannot keep it back if we would, and it a the part of simple common sense to make such provision in it as we can. Our avenues and streets should be opened regulated and graded, and prepared for occupancy in the upper pair of the city, and in the lower or bosiness portion; and such improvements made by the straightening, extension and widaning of streets, as the super-shoundant commerce of that limited locating indispensably demands.

Old New-York has long cessed to axist. The old compared as no mention of former days, must now be replaced by the splendlid avenues of commerce, upon which to erect commoding wareleauses and stores. When a few years since a projection was made to widen two or three of the narrow streets in the southerly or "down-town" end of the island, objection was made by the property bolders interested on account of the assessment involved; but in each of their cases those fears have proved groundless, the improvement

the season of a volume of the improvement those fears have proved groundless, the improvement having at hanced the value of the lets far beyond its cost. In my opinion, there is still room for many alterations in the same direction.

Several streets may be extended advantageously.

and others should be widened or straightened. The objection te narrow streets in which to transact wholesale business has been shown during the last two or three Winters is the obstructions caused by the heavy

The cartmen have found it necessary to abunden some of them for weeks and months; and, is other streets merchants have been obliged to expend large success the remains have been obliged to expend large success of morey in cleaning away the sacer and ice from the front of their premises in order to get access for the receipt and delivery of goods. It is well known that rents in such streets have a characteristic action, and, as a consequence, the value of the property itself has been decreased.

In connection with this subject 1 call attention to the better inching for accessing of providing by some such approximent a better inching for access to the westerly side of the city street, recently widened, and much benefitted thereby, there is an aimout entire a benefit of the authorities as well as to the determination of merchandise from one side of the city to the other. The old narrow lance still round munitaroved, to the determination of merchandise from one side of the city to the other. The old narrow lance still round munitaroved, to the determination of merchandise from one side of the city to the other. The old narrow lance still round munitaroved, to the determination of merchandise from one side of the city to the other. The old narrow lance still round munitaroved, to the determination of merchandise from one side of the collection of the collection of the merchands. This in my opinion should be no longer tolerated. We do conselves injuntion by omiting to furnish for any cause the required accommodations and I mag street.

It is folly to contend against the tendency of the car.

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It is folly to conten

the expenditures.
It is folly to contend against the tendency of the day. It is folly to contend against the tendency of the day, and he, or they, who will attempt to resist this mights engine of human energy as it relis on in its irresistable course will, somer of later, yield to its power or he crushed heneath its wheels. Nather individuals nor corporations—monetary or religious—and expect to exist and thorish in a community imbued with the spirit of chightened advancement, without keeping pace to the mass of the times, and maching up to the progress of the age.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERSEN. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18 .- Ald. JOHN CL. CY, Presi-

Winnesdar, Seb. 18.—Ald. John Clark, Freshdent, in the chair.

Alessage from the Mayor.—A message was received from the Mayor on Gity Government matters generally. Read in part and ordered printed.

Resolution.—By Ald. Wilson—That the Clerk of the Common Council publish notices of the meetings of the Committee on Assessment in the Corporation. Adopted.

Reports—The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to fit up the office of the City Judge, was apopted. The Committee on Legals and Supplies to fit up to other got the grade of One-adapted-and-sevente-atin street, between Avenue a and First avenue.

The Proposed New Markets .- The report to concur

The Proposed New Markets.—The report to conciling with the Councilines to purchase ground of Mr. Lowber for a a market loot of Sinteenth street, came up again.

Ald. Tuckers opposed the location, it being beside a gashoure. He also objected to the price (#186,00), and soutecased that Br. Lowber could not give a title for that portion of the land outside of the Commissioners' exterior like.

Ald. Huws also opposed the measure.

Ald. Must also opposed the measure.

Ald. Must also opposed the measure.

Tucker, and hoped action on the matter would be pumposed.

The motion to postpore was lost, and the report was then concurred in by a vote of 18 to 5.

A report of the Commissioners have market on the find-

Controller to advertise for a site for a new market on the rind-sen River side, between Fortieth and Gansevoort streets, was adopted.

The Board, after referring ordinary papers adjourned to the first Monday in March.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.—The President, Jonas N.
PRILLIPS, in the coair. After the usual preliminance,
the Boata received and referred the subjoined
Politions—Of school officers in the Fourteenth Ward
for a sever in Mariot, street, between Spring and Prince streets.
On Joseph Kelly for opening Fortieth street, between First
and Second avenues.

and Second averues.

Remonstrances—Of Mr. Deran against the proposed extension of Worth street to Chatham street.

Of owners of property in One-hundred and tweety fifth street, between Third avenue and Harlem River, against grading the

Resolutions-To pave Fifty-first street, from Third Resolutions—To pave Fifty-first street, from Third to Second arenus. Releared.

To resultine, grade and pave Tainty fourth street, between Third and Lexington avenues. Referred.

To recen'to the Commissioners of the Croten Aquenust Department. Referred.

To build a sewer in Eightleth street, from Third to Second avenue. Referred.

To find a sewer in Eightleth street, from Third to Second avenue. Referred.

To fing side-walk on Fourth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. Referred.

Authorizing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to clean lee from streets. Adopted.

[The suljoined resolutions are printed verbation of Streets. They are a file sample of Municipal Streets. In the lower part—of the Cry have become so "offracted" with Carl Louds of "Mirkenawalls".

Toward the lower "Piers" of the "North River-& Buttery."

The it is almost on "Suppossibility for "codestrians" of

That it is almost an "impossibility, for "pedestrians" to

that it is almost an "impositority, for presentance class and streets, without "endangering their life".

Therefore be it Resolved—
that the lines of stam Bouts—(passinger & fought) of tree—" Boston—" Norwich", Providence", "Fall River" &—Worcester—illes—be remayed, to some point on the East River—
River r-in the neighbourhood of Pike or Rutger sta. J. L. WAUGH

The resolution was referred.

By Mr. Hughne-Whereas

The Tearst in Center street

By Mr. HUGH 16-Wheness:

The Tes rail in Center stress is tween Grand and the half of records obstract the tree passage of white speaking the same when heavy loaded the estate. Here level that the list rail road Comp be and they beraby directed to Bunder to have Tearnil and abbitude the provedrail of the stad the same to be done under the direction of the Street. But the list of the Bunder of the Directing the Controller to report to the feature of the many controller to report to the feature of the same of the controller to report to the feature of the same of the controller to the feature of the same than the form the feature of the grant and the lines when the form is to be in the controller. The same of the grant and the lines when the form is to be in the controller. Mr. PHILLIPS (President)-That the Coursel to

contion be requested to inform this Board whether in our section 3 of the Charter of 176, relative to both string on a paper the same day, relates to resolutions as a fracthisses is not at itsue. Adopted. For Watchis Directing the Commissioner of Re-d Expuses to advertise for proposals to erect first soir-crossing Breadway at Fulton and Chambers streets.

The Proposed Stage Route.-A resolution of the

The Proposed Stage Rente.—A resolution of the Read of Albermen appended to the report of a Committee of the Board and non-concurring with the Connealment in making the trait of a new stage route, was received, but notwine staneing the wish of a respectable inflority to have the superindered to the Committee on Streets, the Board by the following vote adhered to the former action:

YEAS—Measure II Smith, Van Giahm, Butteel, Banich, Blenfert, Wangh, Gart, Crane, Haghes, O'Donnell, Gilmarus, Barry, Juccob, The President, Crawford, Francesy, Avery, Emphili, Kechney van Tite, Blakes, Colyer, Booke, Bodges, Doty, McConnell, J. W. Burt, G'Briez, Kelly, M. Smith,

Jones, Rettleman, Murray, Manefield, Reynolds, Odell, Ryer, Harwell, McChill—37.

NAIS—Resers Warner, Kennard, Campbell, Hunt, Müler, Bridy, Chapman, Ot arsen, Mitchell, Odell, Ryer, Noyes, Bis deall, Frankitts, Hopper-18.

Washington's Birthday.—On motion, \$500 was appropriated to be divided among the different civic societies which parade on the 7th (Sobsequently, this bill was stopped in the Beauf of Aidermen.)

The Hartiem Railroad —Aid. McSpedon's resolution directing the Sariem Railroad Company to tear no the mile.

The Harlem Railroad Company to tear up the rails iten direct ing the Sarlem Railroad Company to tear up the rails of the track, and place proved rails down in their place within of a w.-k, came up for consurrence. Despite the objections of a w.-k, came up for consurrence. Despite the objections of a weak, came up for consurrence. Complying with the men bers founded in the imp subhility of complying with the demand at this season of the year, the Board concurred by the

members fon dea an fact in the part the Board concurred by the tentiowing vote:

YFAS—H Smith, Van Glabr, Bulteel, Baulch, J. Rellly, YFAS—H Smith, Van Glabr, Bulteel, Baulch, J. Rellly, Bleaford, Waugh, Clark, Crase, Hughes, O'Donnell, Gilmartio, Bleaford, Waugh, Clark, Crase, Hughes, O'Donnell, Gilmartio, Warner, Berry, Jadoot, the "readent, Crawford Fransway, Warner, Berry, Jadoot, the Frendent, Crawford Fransway, Warner, Borry, Jadoot, the Fransway, Warner, Berry, Jadoot, the Time Sickles, Colyer, Sooie, Avety, Eep phill, Rochner, Van Time, Stefand, Odell, B. Belliv, Ryer McCahil Hopper—ti.

NAYS—Kernard, Campbell, Hant, Brady, Chapman, Ottarson, Mucted, Noyee, Hawell, Birrani, Franklin, Doberty—12.

The Annual Miessage of the Mayor was received and endered to be printed. The different parts of it were referred to appear to be printed. The different parts of it were referred to appear to be printed to spenial Committees a follows:

On the presentation of Gen. Jackson's gold smid box: Messrs. Van Tine, Kennard, Noyee, Schuppert and Baulch.

On redustricting the city: Messrs. Rhodes, Haswell, Ottarson Hemphill and Boole.

On the relief of Broadway: Messrs. Haswell, Crawford, Mintroe, Franklin and Michell.

The Beard then adjourned to the first Monday in March.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE MANHATIAN GAS COMPANY.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen appointed to investigate into the affairs of the Manhatian Gas Company met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, pursuant to adjournment, and continued the investigation. The Charman having called the meeting to order, Mr. Williams, counsel for the Conpany, said he would proceed to examine the question of ren significant. The charge was found to 30 cents a month for each meter, according to size, and this charge was extra of the amount charge for the gas.

Mr. Holls counter the case. r each meter, according to size, and this charge was extra of a amount obarged for the gas. Mr. Hotes contended that the Company were obliged

Mr. Holks coatended that the Company were obliged by statute law to furnish gas to those desirous of coaming it, for \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet, and the extracharge for the nee of the meter was unauthorized. The Company might with equal justice charge for the nee of pipes or any other appartenances required to furnish the gas.

Mr. William thought took this discussion as to the extra charge for the nee of the meter was a small matter, and bearant the notice of the Committee. The resolution of the learn city of the total of an examination into this matter. The meters were charged at the rate of if per cent per annuar. Mr. Holks said it was a matter of great importance, insequent as twenty thousand people used the gas, and three dollars per annuar for the use of each meter made \$60,000—no insignificant sum. Furthermore, the President says that twenty-three hundred, awe customers are served every year, and these are obliged to have a new service pipe, at 10 cents each, meaning \$20,000. These two sume make a total of \$60,000—no extra charge from the price of gas.

The CHARRMAN here put an end to the discussion, and requested the gentlemen to proceed with the examination

Mr. Roome, President of the Company, was recalled

oud-t....1 9-10 in. 2 1-10 in. 1 9-10 in. 1 9-10 in

and resex streets. 240 in. 340 in. 940 in. 940 in.

At the cor. of frand
st. and East street
(241 below works) 540 in. 640 in. 740 in. 740 in.

Brosdow y and Store the street is 34 feet above the works;
bowery and Store works and level as the works; Grand and Eases
after 13 feet above the works, and Grand street and East
after 13 feet above the works. Lowering the pressure from
3 to 4] inches at the works did not after the gauge at the corners of Broadway and Broome street. Spring and West streets,
Spring and Thompson attest, and Orand and Easex attention
for the Broadway and Broome street. Spring and West streets,
Spring and Thompson attents, and Orand and Easex attention
for the The range fell but one tenth of an inch at the corpuers
of Bowery and Broome street, and Broome and Pitt attents,
two points, and at the same time it raised encetanth. At the
corner of Grand attent and Fast street, one point. At
Union square, being on high ground, and indows between the
twe works the range showed an attention of two-tenths only,
between 3 in hee and 24 inches. Except at Union square
the pressure at no point enceeded nine tentus of an inch, and in
some places was as low as five tenths.

Anot of the complaints come from wealthy persons who do
not by much attention to the details of the household.

Mr. Koome, in any land and the store in the statement in
a daily paper that he had accused the scopic of being great
run blers. He had hever used such language, and was not accustoms do use such language.

Mr. Downs a manufactured here since 1848, before that they were
made in England, the water-meter is generally used, the Manbattan Gas Company's meters are manufactured on the same
p height that they are in England, withes thought the greatest an entit of gas that unish be unjoinly resistered against
ether the Company or the consumer would be 24 per cent;
the Company would enstain ones by injury to the mener; the
contents we did evel used to be such a fitter undertone mener; the
contents we did evel used to be such as

who Company would sustain loss by injury to check the only way in which it is possible for the Company to check the on some we nid set to to the theoret to the 1 h at an angle of about 42°; there are four ways in which the consumer might without discovery check the company, if they undersook more than bur ways the Company would discover it.

In a sewer to a question by the Chairman relative to the deposits of money required from consumers, Mr. Roome

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.—President Patt, in the Chair,
The Scierary, Judge Mates read several articles
translated from late French publications.

Chinese Sugar-tane...—A paper states that the Sorchine has not his year answered the expectation of
cultivators in the south of France. But no good rescolors of discovered or evidence up it only supposed. collivators in the south of rinner. But no good re-son is yet discovered for giving up its cultivation, since in several instances it has proved very successful. Water Cresses—It is recommended that this whole-some vegetable should be cultivated, and not left to

some vegetable should be cultivated, and not left to chance growth, in the waters of springs and etreams. It is easily cultivated, and has been, to some extent, near Paris; and mere is no good reason why the cultivation should not be extended there as well as here, or anywhere that water can be obtained in running streams. The water must be very impid. There we also rome cress gardens near London, where the consumption of this plant is very large. So far as we are aware, we are entirely dependent here upon such plants as grow wind and are gathered in small quanti-

are aware, we are entirely dependent here upon sace plants as grow wild, and are gathered in small quantities, principally by children, or country people in very mocerate curoumstances, and consequently the supply is very limited.

Ayre's Patent Cattle-Watering Machine —Mr. Haber A. Dyes (Secretary of the Concentiont State Agricultural Society) explained the working of a new-ly patented machine, so contrived that any animal, large or small, can draw all the water he wants to by patchted machine, it is a remarkably ingenious improvement upon the old platform plan of raising water by the weight of the animal coming to the well for drick; and it is chesp, too, costing only same \$25. The machinery is very simple and not likely to get out of order, and we do not see why it cannot be arranged to draw water by the weight of a person for house use, as well as by an animal in the field or barn-yard.

A New Tornip-Mr. John W. Hamersley of this city, while traveling in Europe, discovered a carrious plant called the Tettow turnip, growing only at Tetow, near Berlin in Prussa. The soil is described as "iron sand," and the plant grows more like a small radion.

near Berlin in Frinsia. The son is described as "From sand," and the plant grows more like a small radiant tion a turning and pussesses a remarkably fine flavor, something like a boiled chesing.

Fauce Ports. - Prot. Marks said that the proper plan of conducting Farmers Clubs is upon that of conversation meetings, and not debates or arguments between members. Information was called for upon the above members. Information was called for upon the above subject. Mr. Bergen of Long Island says as a conditions will lest twice as long as green on an posts with the period down will lest longer than bottle down. Red codar posts lest about twenty years. All posts rotativate the surface of the earth.

Judge Matos said that 70 years ago there were two

locuse posts standing in New-Haven, periodicy sound at beart, had stood over 70 years, and for sught he knows, the just as sound at this day.

Mr. Parner stated that red cedar pests from Canada

ogitast any other timber used in Western Sew-York He has seen them quite sound after 30 years use. Prof. Mapas—Can any one tell why tals dimber out

have all other timber, locust perhaps excepted.

Mr. Paroxe said it was generally conceded that posts set top down will last twice as long as when so the other way. He suggests that red ceder issts teller than other wood, because it has bother wood, because it has bother wood, because it has bother bean poles lasted twice as long when charred at bottom as when set but diese. ert buit d. wn.
Dr. Warkerst thought the advantage of charring

was principally in consequence of the cooking of the abumen, and consequent stoppage of circulation through the pores of the wood. He said the common

through the pores of the wood. He said the common butternot tree makes desirable fence posts.

Mr. Junn suggested coating posts with esphaltum.

Mr. Clarr through the best preservation of timber for posts was thorough sessening. He thought the benefit of charring was the preservative quality of charcoal in the action upon the decay of vegetable.

pests—part set butt up and part butt down, and part chared by dipping in reem oil and them burned. The hurned ones are all sound—the others, all but two, are decayed, and these two stand top down. A post scaked in a selution of sulphase of iron, (copperas), has not decayed. The sleepers of the Camden and Amboy railway were ky anized nearly 30 years ago, and they are round still. A ship made of kyanized wood, 40 years ago, is sound as ever. If posts were steeped a week or more in a rolution of copperas, it is probable that cheap wood would last longer than expensive kinds of timber.

Dr. Wellington doubts the advantage of preserving

places on Lorg Island was worth more than the soil.

Juege Mates said that Mr. Ecktord told him thirty
years ago that he paid \$100 a year for a lot of locust
here.

A gentleman stated that Ersham's tree cutting ma-

come is a great labor saving machine. It cuts a tree a feet and a half in diameter, by a rotating chisel, in

seven minutes.

A Big Caif.—Robert J. Swan, near Geneva, N. Y., says he had a calf dropped lately that weighed 120 fb on the day of its birth.

Distribution of Seeds.—The meetings hereafter will be weekly, for about six weeks, during which an ex-

hange of seeds, grafts, &c., will take place.

FIRES.

FIRE IN BROOKLIN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a frame house on Cumberland street, near De Kalb avenue, was found to be on fire. It was valued at about \$1,100. Mr. James McCormick was the owner. It was entirely consumed. Supposed to have been purposely set or

CITY ITEMS.

M. THALBERG'S CONCERTS.-The second of the present series of concerts came off last night at Nible's Saloon. M. Thalberg was ably assisted by Mesdemes D'Angri and Johansen, Mrs. E. L. Davenport and Mr. Joseph Burke. The several pieces on the programme were received with much enthusiasm-the excores being frequent. The room was crowded and fachionable.

Senator Douglas of Illinois will respond to the principal toast in the programme of the Friends of Civa and Religious Liberty, at their banquet in honor of Washington's Birthday, to be given at the Aster House on Moncay night. The Society "Démocratie Universelle" will cele-

brate the anniversary of the 24th of February, 1848, on Tuesday next, at No. 72 Leonard street, by a banquet and social reunion. The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred

with the Councilmen, by a vote of 16 to 5, to purchase the Lowber property, foot of Seventeen'h street, East hiver, at \$196,000, for the purpose of a market.

The Mayor's Message, on City Government matters generally, was received and ordered printed. Both Boards of the Common Council adjourned last

night for the month. An effort to get \$500 added to the sum for celebrating Washington's Birthday was rushed through the Councilmen, but was stopped in the Aldermen, where unanimous consent was necessary. The Committee may still spend the money, relying upon the sanction of the Common Council as so n as objections are overraled by lapse of time. The stage route was again brought up, the Councilmen adteneg to their former action, and appointing a Committee of Conference.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED .- John Wood, first brakeman on the freight true from Dover Plains, was fulled on Wednessay morning at Whi lockville, while attempting to at ach the coupling stone. Deceased was 10 years of age and leaves a wile. His death was occasioned by one of the bumpers on the are being broken, and as he was not aware of the fact, he was readed between the platforms. Such is the short biography of a man destroyed by

an act of marsisughter, committed by inexcusable arelessness. "His death was occasioned," says the brief report of the officers of the road, " by one of the "bumpers on the cars being broken." So have other deaths and horrid mainings occurred before by the same cause, upon half the roads, probably, in the country; and still this wicked way of coupling cars is almost universal, not withstanding several valuable, efficient inventions have been made, that might essily be applied to all cars, at very small expense, and forever byiate such accidents; because the cars would couple by self-acting machinery whonever they came together authort the necessity of the employees going between them-an act that always makes the spectator sandder with tear that just such an accident as the above might occur. If the Legislature has any right of supervision over railroads, let it pass a law to compel managers to provide for coupling their care in a different manner. Such accidents as this, without an unavoidable cause, are perfectly shocking; and that man's blood, and his wife's bitter wars and groans, call loudly for legislative protection, in a case where it is not provided for by the railroad managers, who hire these poor men to work, and not to be killed. An act making it a finable misdemeanor for any man ever to go between two cars to adjust the coupling wails either is in motion, would probably cure the difficulty, and save many valuable

The following sums have been received for Mrs. Farrell, in response to the notice in Monday's TRIBUNE;

R., A Lady, J. S., and G. W. Van S., \$1 each... 4 00 A. L. J., H. J. L. I., and G. G. W., \$2 each... 2 00 J. L., 5 of the Brook ya... 20 00 Mr. Farrell, being allowed to go free, will be able to do same work. His spinal complaint, however, pre-

vents continuous labor at his trade, shoemsking. The money will be retained by Capt. Dilks and paid to Mrs. Farrell as needed for the support of her family. UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING .- The New-York Temperance Union held a meeting in the Tabernacle

last evening. Judge Capron presided. Speeches were made by Judge Capton, the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Patron, and Mr. Peter Sinclair, of Edinburgh, See tland. Resolutions denunciatory of the liquor traffic and of welcome to Mr. Sinclair were read and passed unanimously. Col. Snow, with his female temperance phalanx, graced the meeting with their presence. Every available seat in the building was

SALE OF A SUGAR REFINERY .- The property known as the Congress Steam Sugar Refinery, situated on the Hudson River, between One-bundred-and-Sixtista and One-hundred-and-sixtysecond streets, was sold yesterday by Hoffman & Co. The ground extends from the northerly side of One-hundred-and-sixtied a street to the southerly side of One-bundred-and-sixty-second street, making a river front of 425 feet, and in depth extends back to the westerly line of the Hudson River Railroad, with a good wharf 150 feet lorg, with the privilege of docking out. The main building is of brick, well built in the Sammer of 1822; simensions 60 by 116 feet, and 6 stories high, with boilers, engine and retort house outside. There is in the house about 8 000 large iron molds, and all the machinery and fixtures necessary for the The capacity of the house is ching of sugar. bout 100 barrels per day. Also, about half an acre of land on the easterly side of the Hudson River

Professor Mayes- I have made an experiment with Railroad, belonging to the property. The buyers were

Dr. Wellington doubts the advantage of preserving poets by any expensive process, because poets can be grown cheaper than they can be preserved, in many instances by planting lecust trees by the fonce, particularly along the road-side.

Mr. Berrors said he could not grow locust they trees upon his place.

Judge Mrios said, a man of this city planted 40,000 locust trees arier he was 55 years old, and grew large enough for poets for sale before the died.

Mr. PARDER said, in Western New-York all the locust trees were swept off at one time by insects, and this very much discouraged farmers.

Time to Cut Fence Posts — Mr. PARDER hinks there is no month in the year equal to March for cutting timber of any kind. Fire-wood is worth 20 per cent more cut in that month than in the Summer.

T. W. Fire said that the locust timber upon some places on Long Island was worth more than toe soil.